

Crinia glauerti Loveridge

Type Locality: Mundaring Weir.

Range: Throughout the South-west.

Description: Figs. 17 and 18. This is the smallest crinia found in Western Australia, up to 20 mm. long, apart from its small size, it is extremely variable in colour and dorsal pattern. It lacks colour in the groin and the characteristic cyclid of *georgiana* and is usually too rough dorsally to be confused with *C. leai*. It may be confused with small or juvenile *C. signifera*. Throat of male dark.

Habitat: Swamps and marshy stream banks throughout the area of winter rainfall. This frog adapts very well to disturbance of natural conditions and is common in marshy pastures.

LITERATURE CITED

- Loveridge, A., 1935. Australian Amphibia in the Museum of Comparative Zoology Cambridge, Massachusetts. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* vol. LXXVIII, No. 1, pp. 1-60.
- Parker, H. W., 1938. The Races of the Australian Frog *Hyla aurea* Lesson. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.* (Ser. 11), vol. 2, pp. 302-305.
- Parker, H. W., 1940. The Australian Frogs of the Family Leptodactylidae. *Novitates Zoologicae*, vol. 42, 1, pp. 1-106.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Tawny-crowned Honeyeater in Forest Country.—During February, March and early April, 1954, a large invasion of Tawny-crowned Honeyeaters (*Gliciphila melanops*) occurred in the Bailup-Wooroloo district. The birds were feeding in the tops of high marri (*Eucalyptus calophylla*) in flower. They were very active at dawn but not so noisy as they usually are in the sandplain country. They were rather shy but with some trouble a specimen was procured and positive identification established. This specimen, collected on March 7, was a bird of the year, having a small ovary and the skull incompletely ossified.

This occurrence links up the Wheatbelt habitat and that of the coastal sandplain.

—I. C. CARNABY, Bailup.

Aggressive Behaviour by Black-faced Wood-Swallows.—Several papers and notes have appeared recently concerning communal nesting among Australian birds so that the following incident relating to a group of Black-faced Wood-Swallows (*Artamus cinereus*) may be worth recording.

Near Mooliabennie on January 1, 1954, my attention was drawn to a nest of this species when the fully grown young "exploded" from a banksia bush as I passed by. On reaching down and picking up one of the nestlings no less than six adult Wood-Swallows began intimidatory dives "Stuka" fashion and kept up their attacks until I left the area. The whole community appeared to react to the danger to one of their number as if they themselves were directly concerned though a casual search later failed to reveal any other nests in the neighbourhood.

—JOHN WARHAM, Lecderville.